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Contributors

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WISBECH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Wisbech.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my 30th Annual Report, altered and extended similar to last year in compliance with a Memorandum from the Local Government Board.

If, in the following Report, I refer to conditions of the District well-known to you all, and apparently unnecessary to mention, it should be remembered that these Annual Reports are for the information of the Local Government Board and of the County Council as well as of your Council, and that a statement of the local circumstances and a history of local sanitary questions, which may seem superfluous to you, may often be needed by the former bodies.

As you are aware, the old combined District of Wisbech was divided into the Rural Districts of Wisbech and Marshland on the passing of the Local Government Act of 1894 in order that each should be within its County's limits, and consequently I am unable to go further back than 1895 with the statistics required in the New Tables I. and II.

The following is my report for 1903:—

THE DISTRICT consists of eight parishes in the Isle of Ely, situated to the North, South, and West of Wisbech, and has the general characteristic of Fen country geology, viz.:—A deposition of peat and silt on sand and gravel, which in turn rest on boulder clay. The configuration of the district is distinctly flat—no part rising many feet above sea-level. It is essentially rural in character, the density of population being one person to about every five acres. The only occupation followed is agriculture, which has now for many years been in a depressed condition.

VITAL STATISTICS.—Tables of Statistics are appended hereto, viz.:—The new tables I. to IV. required by the Local Government Board.

POPULATION.—I have estimated the population for the year on the Registrar-General's assumption that the rates of increase or decrease which obtained in the last decennial period will continue in this one, and the following rates are calculated on that estimated population, viz.:—8700 made up as follows—Leverington 5598, Elm 1802, and Upwell 1300.

BIRTHS.—238 births were registered, as compared with 229 in 1902, of these 107 were males and 131 females. The birth-rate was 27·3 per 1000 living, and the natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, 124.

DEATHS.—114 deaths were registered, as compared with 102 in 1902. These give a crude death-rate of 13·1 per 1000. This is 1·4 below the average of the last eight years.

AGE MORTALITY.—40 children under 5 years of age, and 30 old people over 65 years died during the year. These figures show the mortality at the extremes of life, and were respectively 39 and 54 in 1902, and 40 and 31 in 1901.

THE INFANT DEATH-RATE.—33 infants under 1 year of age died, as compared with 26 in 1902, giving a death-rate of 138·6 per 1000 registered births, and 3·7 per 1000 living.

ZYMOTIC DEATHS.—6 deaths (including 4 from Enteritis) were registered as occurring from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz. :—(1) Small Pox ; (2) Scarlet Fever ; (3) Diphtheria ; (4) Fevers—including Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid, and other continued Fevers ; (5) Measles ; (6) Whooping Cough ; and (7) Diarrhoea.

THE ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE derived from the above-mentioned diseases was '6 per 1000, as compared with 1'1 in 1902.

NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Diseases notified in the District are those enumerated in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, viz. :—Small Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, and the Fevers known by any of the following names :—Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued or Puerperal ; and Plague. To this list you have added Chicken Pox, owing to the continued prevalence of Small Pox in the Country, and the similarity between the diseases, when the latter is modified by Vaccination. The Act has been in force since September, 1897.

SCARLET FEVER.—39 cases were notified, as compared with 19 in 1902. The Leverington Sub-District with 28 cases was chiefly affected. The disease was of a mild type, and none of the cases proved fatal.

DIPHTHERIA.—3 cases were notified, 1 in each of the Sub-Districts, as compared with 5 in 1902. All recovered.

ENTERIC FEVER.—5 cases were notified, and 1 in Upwell Sub-District proved fatal.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—1 non-fatal case was notified.

CHICKEN POX.—11 cases were notified, the chief incidence of the disease was in Upwell. None of the cases proved fatal.

ISOLATION.—None of the cases were isolated in Hospital, though there is available the Isolation Hospital of the combined Districts of Walsoken Local Board, Wisbech Urban, Marshland Rural, and your District, which contains 14 beds, and admission to which is practically free (as it ought to be), for removal to Hospital of infectious cases is done more for the public benefit than in the individual patient's interest.

DISINFECTION.—The houses of all notified cases are visited by the Inspector, disinfectants freely distributed, and on recovery or death the house is disinfected by the Inspector.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.—No outbreaks of these diseases were brought to my notice during the year and no deaths occurred therefrom.

DIARRHOEA.—1 death occurred from this disease. This is below the average, but I have generally found during the last thirty years that in a wet summer and autumn, diarrhoea is scarcely if at all prevalent, and that it apparently needs a hot dry summer to make its presence felt. It is not, therefore, surprising to find the past year—almost a record one for wet—was comparatively free from the disease. It should, however, be borne in mind that diarrhoea is a disease of epidemic character, occurring chiefly in hot dry weather, and its principal victims are hand-fed infants and old people. Therefore all milk for hand-fed infants should be boiled, and then covered over to protect it from contamination by dust ; it is also important that mothers should avoid, as far as possible, weaning their babies in the summer months, to prevent the risk of their contracting the disease.

OTHER DISEASES.

CANCER caused 7 deaths, the same as last year : it is to be hoped that the numerous researches into the cause, prevention and cure of this terrible disease may bear good fruit in the immediate future.

PHTHISIS caused 6 deaths during the year. This is a disease which there is every hope may be prevented and cured by isolation and treatment in specially constructed sanatoria and under—as far as we know them—perfect sanitary conditions.

For the sake of comparison I give the rates for Rural England and Wales, which have been compiled provisionally by the Registrar-General:—Birth-rate, 27·3; Death-rate, 14·8; Zymotic Death-rate, 1·08; and Infant Mortality, 118.

GENERAL.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—A small number of the inhabitants derive their supply from the town mains, the water of which is obtained from the chalk formation; it is excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, being on the constant system. The vast majority of the people however, have to depend on rain water for their domestic supply, as the sub-soil water is grossly polluted by the necessary agricultural operations and in places is even brackish. The rain-fall is collected in water-tight underground cisterns safe-guarded as far as possible from contamination.

THE SEWERAGE OF THE DISTRICT.—There is no system of Sewage Disposal, the houses for the most part being drained to cesspools. Some however still drain into the nearest dyke, but these are gradually being remedied. The excrement disposal is by means of deep privy middens, one of the most frequent sources of nuisance in the District, and which I have for many years advocated should be converted into pail closets. There is no public scavenging, the house refuse being disposed of in their gardens by the occupiers.

WORK DONE.

77 visits of inspection were made during the year by the Inspector. This represents the abatement of many nuisances without formal notice, and in addition 4 were abated on orders from the Council. Certificates were granted for the occupation of 27 new houses, and 4 orders were made for the provision of water-tight cisterns for domestic water supply.

THE DAIRIES AND COW-SHEDS, as well as the SLAUGHTER HOUSES and FRUIT PICKERS' BUNKS in the District have been inspected by the Inspector and myself, and generally found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

This Act came into force on January 1st, 1902, and requires me to report specifically on the administration of the Act in "Workshops" and "Workplaces," and send a copy of this Report to the Secretary of State. Unfortunately for the Wisbech Rural District the staple industry is agriculture, which continues in a very depressed state, and in the adjacent towns it is chiefly connected with the wholesale timber trade, and the making of agricultural implements, industries which do not put out "home-work"; and as regards "Workshops" and "Workplaces" I do not know of any, other than the small village Bakehouses, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' shops, all of which are kept in a fairly good sanitary state.

Finally I have made systematic inspection of the District in company with the Inspector, besides attending to any complaints received, and frequent inspections made when on my professional rounds.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD C. BURY,

5, York Row, Wisbech,
February 1st, 1904

Medical Officer of Health.

